



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Period of absence of six full days required for vessels arriving from New Orleans—Fruit vessels fumigated before loading—Sanitary conditions good.

AUGUST 3, 1905.

The local authorities have determined that all vessels plying between this port and New Orleans must have been out at sea six full days before they can enter here. The steamship *Corinto*, four and a half days from New Orleans, arrived in Bluefields July 31. It was sent out to sea for another thirty-six hours, as to complete the six days required.

Of the 4 steamers that have been running here, 2 are to continue plying to New Orleans and 2 are to go to Mobile. The Mobile ships will not carry passengers.

The Louisiana State board of health has ordered the burning of sulphur in the holds just prior to the taking on of fruit. The manager for the steamship company here has decided to burn sulphur in the Mobile ships, even though not ordered to do so.

Up to the present time the sanitary and health conditions of Bluefields are very satisfactory.

Report from San Juan del Norte—Mortality—Sanitary conditions.

Consul Ryder reports, July 17, as follows:

During the six months ended June 30, 1905, 22 deaths were recorded at this port. Of this number 9 were due to malarial fever, 4 to heart disease, 2 to dropsy, 3 accidental, 2 of congestion, 2 infants of worm fever.

There is at present no physician in the town or within 70 miles, and many of the deaths are really due to lack of proper care, nursing, and nourishing food.

The largest number of deaths usually occurs during the first three months in the year, and 17 were recorded in that period. This mortality is due to the dry season. The low water in the lagoons surrounding the locality becoming stagnant forms a breeding ground for mosquitoes, which, in connection with the miasma rising from the outlying swamps, generated by a tropical sun and wafted over the town by the strong land breezes prevailing at this season, results in many cases of malarial fever. For this reason the rainy seasons are considered more healthful.

PANAMA.

Report from Colon—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever case removed from steamship Advance—Yellow fever on the Isthmus—Mortality during month of June, 1905.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Mohr reports, July 31, as follows:

During the week ended July 29, 1905, the following-named vessels cleared for ports in the United States and were granted bills of health:

Norwegian steamship *Ellis*, for New Orleans via Bocas del Toro, July 25, with 32 crew and no passengers; fumigated.

American steamship *Advance*, for New York, July 27, with 65 crew and 37 passengers; fumigated.

Norwegian steamship *Harald*, for New Orleans via Bocas del Toro, July 27, with 20 crew and no passengers; fumigated.

Norwegian steamship *Gera*, for New York via ports in Haiti, July 27, with 26 crew and no passengers.

Two passengers found with fever were refused passage on the steamship *Advance*, bound for New York, and sent to the hospital for observation. One of these cases proved to be estivo-autumnal malaria; the other a mild case of yellow fever, contracted in the town.

Yellow fever on the Isthmus.

From July 25 to 31 new cases of yellow fever and deaths from this disease have been reported on the Isthmus as follows: In Panama, 1 case, 3 deaths; Colon, 4 cases, 2 deaths.

Of the cases reported in Colon 1 came from Gorgona and died soon after admission to the hospital. A Jamaica negro was brought to the hospital July 26 in a moribund condition, death occurring in a few hours. The necropsy revealed the typical lesions of yellow fever and the diagnosis was made accordingly. This case is of special interest, as the general opinion prevails that the Jamaica negro is immune to the disease.

Report of mortality during the month of June, 1905.

MORTALITY STATISTICS OF COLON AND CRISTOBAL.

Estimated population of Colon and Cristobal	9, 975
Number of deaths occurring in Colon	34
Number of deaths occurring in Cristobal	5
Number of deaths at Colon Hospital	17
Total	56

NOTE.—Of the above number of deaths occurring in both municipalities and at the hospital, only 1 was an employee of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

Causes of death.

I. General diseases:	
Malaria	3
Yellow fever	3
Tuberculosis	2
Anæmia	1
Alcoholism	2
Syphilis	1
Measles	2
II. Diseases of the nervous system:	
Convulsions	3
IV. Diseases of the respiratory system:	
Phthisis	6
Consumption	1
Asthma	1
Pneumonia	3
V. Diseases of the digestive system:	
Diarrhea	3
VI. Diseases of the genito-urinary system:	
Nephritis	3
XIII. Violence:	
Concussion	1
Fractures (multiple)	2
XIV. Ill-defined diseases:	
Stillborn	3
Dropsy	2
Fever	8
Unknown	6